

# JFRD Standard Operating Guideline (SOG) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

SAMPLE

# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. The delineation of hazmat zones is part of incident readiness and response planning for hazardous materials incidents, emphasizing safety and control.**
  - A. Option not used in this context
  - B. Option 1
  - C. Option 2
  - D. Option 3
  
- 2. Establishing incident command is required by which of the following?**
  - A. Local ordinance
  - B. Federal law
  - C. Public safety protocols
  - D. Company policy
  
- 3. Within how many seconds must a response be received before FRCC will attempt to contact the unit directly by radio and/or red phone?**
  - A. 10 seconds
  - B. 60 seconds
  - C. 15 seconds
  - D. 30 seconds
  
- 4. JFRD SCBAs meet the requirements of which NFPA standard?**
  - A. NFPA 1981
  - B. NFPA 1983
  - C. NFPA 1987
  - D. NFPA 1989
  
- 5. What action should RIT take with doors and windows as they move through the structure?**
  - A. Close all doors and windows
  - B. Seal doors behind them
  - C. Open all doors and windows they pass
  - D. Remove doors and windows

- 6. Access to the downed firefighter should use which approach?**
- A. Six-Sided Approach**
  - B. Circular Approach**
  - C. Direct Approach**
  - D. Indirect Approach**
- 7. Which statement describes the Jacksonville lifeguards' radio setup?**
- A. The city of Jacksonville lifeguards use a differently programmed radio system**
  - B. Nassau County fire/rescue**
  - C. FRCC**
  - D. St John's County**
- 8. The entry point should be which of the following?**
- A. Longest distance with minimal risk**
  - B. Most sheltered location**
  - C. Widest doorway**
  - D. Closest, Quickest and Safest**
- 9. Which factor dictates the resources necessary for efficient command operations?**
- A. The weather conditions**
  - B. The time of day**
  - C. The geographic location**
  - D. The complexity of the incident**
- 10. Citations may be issued if open burning occurs within how many feet of an active runway at an approved public airport?**
- A. 100 feet**
  - B. 500 feet**
  - C. 1000 feet**
  - D. 2000 feet**

## Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. D
10. C

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. The delineation of hazmat zones is part of incident readiness and response planning for hazardous materials incidents, emphasizing safety and control.**

**A. Option not used in this context**

**B. Option 1**

**C. Option 2**

**D. Option 3**

Hazmat zone delineation creates safety boundaries during hazardous materials incidents, grouping areas into hot, warm, and cold zones to protect responders and the public. This zoning structures operations, PPE requirements, contamination control, and decontamination routes, making it a fundamental part of incident readiness and response planning to maintain safety and control. In the statement, the emphasis on safety and control aligns with how zones are used to manage risks and coordinate actions during an incident. The correct choice is the one that indicates none of the listed options apply in this context, because the other options provided do not describe hazmat zoning concepts. They are not descriptive of how zone delineation functions within incident readiness, so they don't fit the scenario.

**2. Establishing incident command is required by which of the following?**

**A. Local ordinance**

**B. Federal law**

**C. Public safety protocols**

**D. Company policy**

Establishing incident command ensures a coordinated, scalable response across agencies during any incident. This on-scene command structure is not just good practice; it's required at the federal level through the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). Jurisdictions that receive federal preparedness funds are required to adopt ICS/NIMS, creating a nationwide standard for roles, responsibilities, and communication. Local rules, public safety protocols, and internal company policies can guide responses, but they don't carry the same mandatory, nationwide legal mandate that federal law imposes.

**3. Within how many seconds must a response be received before FRCC will attempt to contact the unit directly by radio and/or red phone?**

- A. 10 seconds
- B. 60 seconds
- C. 15 seconds**
- D. 30 seconds

This question tests the required acknowledgment time after FRCC dispatch. A unit must reply within a brief window to confirm it's monitoring the incident and ready to receive instructions. The fifteen-second timeframe is short enough to guarantee rapid situational awareness and prevent delays in issuing updates or orders, yet long enough to account for real-world radio check-ins and a momentary distraction. If no response is heard within this window, FRCC will escalate and try to reach the unit directly by radio and/or the red phone to ensure the line of communication is established. A longer window would slow down operations, while a much shorter one could lead to unnecessary false escalations, so the fifteen-second mark is the balance used.

**4. JFRD SCBAs meet the requirements of which NFPA standard?**

- A. NFPA 1981**
- B. NFPA 1983
- C. NFPA 1987
- D. NFPA 1989

NFPA 1981 is the standard that specifies open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus used by fire and emergency services. JFRD's SCBAs are open-circuit units designed for firefighting, so they must meet the performance, design, testing, labeling, and maintenance criteria outlined in this standard. This ensures the air supply, regulators, facepieces, cylinders, alarms, and overall system function reliably under the heat, smoke, and physical stress of fireground conditions. Meeting NFPA 1981 also supports equipment compatibility, safe operation, and consistent field performance across crews. The other standards cover different equipment or contexts (rope systems or non-fire-service respirator care), so they do not specifically govern fire-service open-circuit SCBAs.

**5. What action should RIT take with doors and windows as they move through the structure?**

- A. Close all doors and windows
- B. Seal doors behind them
- C. Open all doors and windows they pass**
- D. Remove doors and windows

Opening doors and windows they pass keeps the interior path clear and makes it easier for the RIT to move, orient themselves, and reach or locate anyone needing rescue. This practice helps prevent getting trapped behind a closed door and supports safer egress and rapid access to potential victims. Closing, sealing, or removing openings would block movement, trap heat and smoke, or create unsafe conditions, whereas keeping what they pass through open maintains navigable access and better situational awareness.

**6. Access to the downed firefighter should use which approach?**

- A. Six-Sided Approach**
- B. Circular Approach**
- C. Direct Approach**
- D. Indirect Approach**

Access to a downed firefighter is best handled with a method that balances speed with safety by systematically checking and approaching from multiple directions. The Six-Sided Approach provides structured access from around the victim, allowing you to quickly locate them and identify the safest entry and exit path. By evaluating hazards from different angles—fire behavior, structural stability, entanglements, and the best route for removal—you can adapt to changing conditions and keep rescuers protected. Approaching from several sides also helps with team coordination, so roles are clear and accountability is maintained as conditions evolve or another victim is involved. If you try to go straight in without surveying exits, or rely on a slower, circular or indirect pattern, you risk getting trapped or delaying the rescue. The six-sided method, by its design, minimizes those risks and speeds up a safe, effective extrication.

**7. Which statement describes the Jacksonville lifeguards' radio setup?**

- A. The city of Jacksonville lifeguards use a differently programmed radio system**
- B. Nassau County fire/rescue**
- C. FRCC**
- D. St John's County**

Radio setups are unique to each agency because they depend on the frequencies, channels, and talk groups that a department buys and programs into its radios. For Jacksonville lifeguards, having a differently programmed radio system means their portable and base radios are tuned to a specific city-wide plan that fits their beach operations, towers, and EMS coordination. This kind of dedicated programming shapes who they can communicate with and how quickly they can respond across the different beach zones. The other options name different agencies rather than describe how Jacksonville's radios are configured, so they don't explain the setup itself.

**8. The entry point should be which of the following?**

- A. Longest distance with minimal risk**
- B. Most sheltered location**
- C. Widest doorway**
- D. Closest, Quickest and Safest**

Entry operations aim to reach the interior quickly while staying as safe as possible. The entry point should be the closest path that allows rapid access and movement while keeping hazards at a minimum. Being closest minimizes travel time, which reduces exposure to heat, smoke, and evolving fire conditions. Being the quickest ensures you can advance without unnecessary delays or detours that could complicate the operation. Being the safest ensures you're choosing a route with stable conditions, clear egress, and manageable hazards, rather than risking a faster entry through a route that's unsafe. The other options focus on a single factor—distance, shelter, or doorway width—without balancing speed and safety, so they don't provide the best overall choice. Therefore, the best entry point is the closest, quickest and safest.

**9. Which factor dictates the resources necessary for efficient command operations?**

- A. The weather conditions**
- B. The time of day**
- C. The geographic location**
- D. The complexity of the incident**

Resource needs for efficient command operations are driven by how complex the incident is. The level of complexity determines the appropriate ICS structure, how many personnel are needed, and what mix of units and equipment must be staffed to maintain effective span of control and clear supervision. Weather, time of day, and geographic location can influence tactics and accessibility, but they don't by themselves set the overall resource demand—their impact depends on the incident's complexity. For example, a straightforward, single-location incident may require relatively few resources, while a multi-hazard, multi-location incident with numerous agencies and high casualty potential drives a much larger, more complex command setup.

**10. Citations may be issued if open burning occurs within how many feet of an active runway at an approved public airport?**

- A. 100 feet**
- B. 500 feet**
- C. 1000 feet**
- D. 2000 feet**

Open burning near an active runway is regulated to protect aircraft operations from smoke, embers, and heat that could affect visibility, ignition risks, or airfield equipment. The established minimum distance from an active runway at an approved public airport is 1000 feet. Staying at least that far away minimizes the chance that smoke or embers could drift onto the runway or taxiways or interfere with pilots during approaches and departures. Citations may be issued when burning occurs within this distance because it violates the safety boundary designed to keep airfield operations clear. Distances smaller than 1000 feet are unsafe and do not meet the standard, while a larger distance would be more protective but is not the specified requirement in this rule.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://jfrdsog.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**